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Charles W. Moseley

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS GEN[illegible]

THE MOSLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

DEDICATED OCT[illegible] [illegible]

1917

BOSTON
PRIVATELY PRINTED
1917

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

DEDICATED OCTOBER SIXTEENTH

1916

BOSTON
PRIVATELY PRINTED
1917

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Charles W. Hardy.

D. B. UPDIKE · THE MERRYMOUNT PRESS · BOSTON

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House Officer's Bedroom

House Officers' Pool Room

Plan of Basement Floor

Plan of First Floor

Plan of Second Floor

Plan of Third Floor

Plan of Fourth Floor

Plan of Grounds: Massachusetts General Hospital

Charles W. Moseley.

REMARKS [illegible]

PRESID[illegible]

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and the [illegible]

William [illegible]
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officer here in the [illegible]
ing year, during [illegible]
while enjoying the [illegible]
he delighted, he met with [illegible]
descent from the [illegible]

This young man, full of [illegible]
chosen work, accomplished [illegible]
hospital the whole of his [illegible]
profession. What better place can there be for a
memorial? The young men who in succeeding
years will enjoy the comforts to which their de-
voted labors give them a just claim, should g

REMARKS BY Dr. HENRY P. WALCOTT

PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

THIS annual festival, in addition to its customary interests, will be memorable for the use now first made of this building. A structure alike significant for the purpose which it is to serve and the memories which it will call forth.

William Oxnard Moseley, Jr., a graduate of Harvard College and of its Medical School, was a house officer here in the years 1877–78. In the following year, during a summer vacation in Switzerland, while enjoying the strenuous exercise in which he delighted, he met with a fatal accident in his descent from the Matterhorn.

This young man, full of hope and promise in his chosen work, accomplished within the walls of this hospital the whole of his participation in his humane profession. What better place can there be for his memorial? The young men who in successive years will enjoy the comforts to which their devoted labors give them a just claim, should grate-

fully remember the young house officer whose untimely death was the motive for this building.

In behalf of the trustees, it is my duty to acknowledge their great indebtedness to the well-considered and generous views of Charles W. Moseley, the surviving trustee of the estate of Mrs. Julia M. Moseley, widow of William O. Moseley, the senior and father of Dr. William O. Moseley, Jr. The property was bequeathed for charitable purposes in Newburyport and Boston, under the direction of her trustees. Mr. Moseley, the surviving trustee, gave much thought to the problems presented by the needs of the administration of a great hospital, and this most necessary adjunct could not have been built without Mr. Moseley's aid.

REMARKS BY Dr. HERBERT B. HOWARD

FORMERLY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I SHALL speak to you only of a few points in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital that have impressed themselves upon me more, perhaps, as a superintendent than as a physician.

I want to go back for a moment to the year 1810, when that wonderful letter was addressed to the people of Boston and Massachusetts by Doctors James Jackson and John C. Warren. I first saw this letter in the nineties. I have re-read it several times since. It is a wonderful production. It sets forth so clearly the need of such an institution in the community and what it is expected to accomplish for the community. The most important thing was what it would do for the sick of moderate means; the second was what it would accomplish in education, in furnishing the young men of this vicinity a better experience in surgery and medicine; the third was the advancement of medical and

surgical knowledge. These three things seem to me to have been well conceived at the beginning of the Massachusetts General Hospital as the proper functions for such an institution, and of importance in the order mentioned. They may be summed up in two words, public service. This letter attracted so much attention that it was finally considered and spoken of as the cornerstone of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

There were other things in connection with the starting of the hospital that showed it had the thought and guidance of able men. Separate committees were formed to obtain subscriptions in different wards of Boston and in different cities, taking in Salem, Beverly, New Bedford, Plymouth, and even Newburyport, thus interesting so many in the hospital at the outset that it started with the sympathy of the inhabitants of at least the eastern part of Massachusetts.

One hundred and six years have passed since that letter was addressed to the people of Boston and Massachusetts. What a result! What a service the old institution has given not only to Boston and

Massachusetts, but to New England and the Provinces, and it has given many things to the whole civilized world, notably among them, the application of sulphuric ether to the relief of pain in surgical operations, the reduction of the hip joint by manipulation, and the first recognition and clear description of such diseases as appendicitis and acute pancreatitis! She has had few peers, in some respects none.

About the time I came here as Resident Physician, while on a visit to New York City I met Dr. Briddon, Senior Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital. He asked me to name the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital. I said, "Dr. Porter, Dr. Warren, Dr. Beach, Dr. Homans, Dr. Cabot, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Harrington, Dr. Mixter." Dr. Briddon then said, "Young man, there are many hospitals that have one or two such men, but there is no other hospital that has nine." He might have added, "Or that has six such physicians."

There have been admitted to the Massachusetts General Hospital from the start up to last Saturday

night,* 211,106 patients. It is not strange that the hospital should have taken care of as many people as this, but it has done great service largely for exceptional cases. I do not know how far back this is true, but it is true as far back as my knowledge goes. Any one who has sat at the admitting officer's desk for a few weeks can tell you that it is no myth that the cases needing expert study to make a diagnosis and the cases of difficult surgery gravitate to the Massachusetts General Hospital as if by magic. They come not only from Massachusetts and other parts of New England, but from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and from farther away. We are considering to-day the institution that has done this sort of service for this corner of the world for a century. It is no wonder that people come to it for advice, and that people come to it to learn. I want to call to your attention the fact that this institution has a great duty to perform in letting the public and the pilgrim from the west, from the far north, and from the far south, know what there is here and what he can learn

* October 14, 1916.

here. It costs the institution much of the time of its officers and employees during the year to answer the questions of the inquiring public in regard to these things, but in answering them faithfully and showing the public carefully you perform a great service to the nation. I do not mean that you should waste time with the curiosity seeker. The superintendent soon learns to cull out the curiosity seeker from the true seeker who is about to build, who wants to found a hospital in his own community, or who wants to rehabilitate and improve a neglected institution along modern lines. I do not know for how many cities I have called attention to the method the Massachusetts General Hospital used to get its first funds together.

I have spoken of 200,000 patients who have been treated within the walls of the hospital. This, of course, does not include the 25,000 and more new cases treated in the Out-Patient Department every year. Here the number of individuals that have sought relief has come to many times the number of those who needed to be admitted to the wards of the hospital. The records of these

200,000 cases have all been preserved. They average to be good, painstaking records. A few years ago I had occasion to look up for a sister institution the record of the illness of a gentleman who had founded that hospital because of the kind consideration he had received in this hospital when a patient. I found that the record in his case took eight sheets of foolscap paper. It entered into detail so carefully that it even mentioned the name of every instrument that was laid out for the operation. Time has shown that this, of course, is not necessary, but as years have gone on, the records have been perfected; the essential has been separated from the non-essential, and thus these 200,000 records have steadily increased in accuracy and value. I need hardly tell you of the satisfaction that I felt when the other day I saw that these records had been installed in well-lighted, fireproof stacks on the floor above.

The building that we are now dedicating has brought together many things which are not always to be found under the roof of an administration building. It has, as it were, beaten the drum

and called together various things that could not be accommodated close to the administration office in the old Bulfinch, and placed them here in convenient locations for the work that they are to accomplish.

The accident or emergency department on the floor below is worthy of special mention. It contains two examining rooms, a dark room for eye and throat cases, a room where minor surgery can be performed, a room for shock cases where they can be operated upon, if necessary, while they are still on a warmed table, an operating room for septic cases, and an operating room for clear and major cases, making in all four distinct operating rooms in the accident department. Two wards are connected with this department, one for men and one for women, so that patients can be kept there over night, making it a complete emergency hospital. There are two rooms on this floor devoted to the follow-up work and reëxamining of cases which have been treated in the hospital in the past. This is a work that is growing in importance, and the reason for it appeals more and more to physicians

and to the community as its increasing usefulness is shown.

There are separate rest and dressing rooms on this floor for the male and female clerks. There is a dressing room for the staff. There is a large central room for the checking and care of the clothes of all the patients who enter the hospital, including also a sterilizing outfit.

There are various things connected with the accident and emergency work that I have not mentioned, but which are all necessary and useful.

As I went over the emergency department I could not help feeling what a boon it would have been if we had had all this equipment at the time of the firemen's disaster on Merrimac Street, when twelve firemen were brought in here within thirty minutes, or at the time of the railroad accident near Kendal Green, when some sixteen of the worst injured were brought in here at one time. Massachusetts has grown and its needs have grown. It had a right to expect that this hospital would make ample provision for such cases, and I am glad to see that you have done it.

The floor that we are on speaks for itself. I need not describe it. Everything is here that should be, and in good proportion. There are rooms above for thirty-five house officers, fifteen graduates, and the executive members of the staff. The Treadwell Library has been given new quarters with fireproof stacks for its books and the committee rooms which have so long been needed. The whole structure bristles with efficiency.

It might be properly asked by some one how all these departments were cared for before; why bring them together and place them convenient for the working out of their various functions? My answer to this is that I personally knew all these departments, and know that they were not cared for properly before. They had to be "got along" with as best we could. The flat was one of those places that "got along" with two or more house officers in a room, not always quietly, but it "got along." The accident room, the executive offices, the library, the follow-up department, the emergency and single day work,—all these departments "got along" in some way, but they have

not been cared for properly until now. The places vacated by these departments are needed for the growth of the hospital, giving additional beds for patients and taking care of the employees, who are always increasing in number as the work grows greater.

I have spoken of the pilgrimages made by physicians, surgeons, trustees, and superintendents to this hospital, and the inspiration that they seem to receive from being allowed to breathe in its atmosphere, to learn of its work and the way that it is accomplished. There is no doubt among those of us who have worked here that we received inspiration from its history and past deeds. Perhaps we could think it possible that even the Nestor of the Boards of Health of the State may have received some of his inspiration for his great work from his years of connection with this hospital.

In going over the building one sees everywhere fresh evidence that the men who direct this hospital think carefully and direct wisely, know its history, and appreciate its past. On the floor above, in the new Treadwell Library, provision is made for

two portraits, those of James Jackson and John C. Warren, the first physician and the first surgeon, the authors and signers of the cornerstone of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

THE Moseley Memorial Building, for administration of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was formally opened on Ether Day, October 16, 1916.

The plans were prepared by Coolidge & Shattuck, Architects. We were fortunate in having the advice of Mr. Henry S. Hunnewell, who was Chairman of the Building Committee of the Trustees during the years that the plans were studied. I would like to acknowledge the benefit the hospital has derived from the careful work upon these plans given by Dr. Joseph B. Howland, Assistant Administrator and Assistant Resident Physician, as well as by other members of the staff and heads of departments.

We have occupied the building long enough to know that it is thoroughly effective in accomplishing its purpose and well repays the long study which was given it. It affords a dignified entrance to the hospital and enables us to render proper service to accident and emergency cases. It provides suitable

offices for our large and growing business affairs. It gives ample accommodations and quarters for the staff library and records, and for the considerable staff of physicians who reside on the premises. It allows room for growth in all of its many functions.

I would invite attention to one detail of which Dr. Howard did not speak, and that is the number of rooms and baths provided in addition to house officers' quarters. The object of this is to give suitable living conditions, so that we may attract a group of young graduates of medicine to give time to the hospital for research and teaching in medicine.

Our thanks and gratitude are due to Mr. Charles W. Moseley, the surviving executor under the will of Mrs. William O. Moseley, for this most wise and munificent gift.

FREDERIC A. WASHBURN
Administrator
Resident Physician

Dr. WILLIAM OXNARD MOSELEY, Jr.

By Dr. JOHN W. ELLIOT

WILLIAM Oxnard Moseley, Jr., was born in Boston in 1848. His father was a Unitarian clergyman and a graduate of Harvard in 1836. Between the year 1665 and his own time, no less than six of his ancestors graduated from Harvard College and two from Yale. One was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in 1869. He then traveled extensively in Europe and in the East, making a camping trip in Palestine, where he became interested in walking and mountain climbing. Later, while on a walking tour in Switzerland, he ascended Mont Blanc.

He began the study of medicine in Paris and entered the Harvard Medical School in 1874. He was appointed House Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1877. His fellow house officers were Drs. J. J. Minot, H. L. Morse, J. W.

Brannan, William Mason, and J. W. Elliot. We were a congenial set, and besides doing a great deal of hard work we enjoyed ourselves extremely. We all slept in a large room on the ground floor in the southwest corner of the old Bulfinch Building. As there was no telephone for night calls, we were wakened by shaking. Moseley greatly enjoyed the invention of practical jokes. We may have broken the rules occasionally, but were kept in order by Dr. Whittemore, the Superintendent, a perfect gentleman, whom we all loved and who governed us with justice and kindness.

Moseley, somewhat older than the rest, and having a Continental experience, was easily our leader. He had a rare suavity and geniality which made him extremely good company. In short, he was a man of the world in the best sense. He was not a grind, but had the faculty of grasping the essential points of a subject. He developed marked ability and rare good judgment, was faithful and kind to his patients, and gave promise of becoming a brilliant member of the profession. His senior physicians relied on his observations and often

entrusted to him important treatments of the patients.

After leaving the hospital in 1878, Dr. Moseley, Dr. Morse, Dr. Minot, and myself went to Europe to work at the clinics in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin.

In the summer of 1879, Moseley was to spend several months in climbing mountains in Switzerland, and we had an appointment to meet him at Zermatt, at the foot of the Matterhorn. He had made a record of thirty-two first-class peaks in a short time and was in superb physical condition.

When we arrived at Zermatt we were informed that he was on the Matterhorn and would return that evening. At dinner an Irish gentleman called me out and told me that Moseley had fallen over a precipice on the mountain. We who had seen him always prepared for emergencies, cool and self-reliant, could hardly believe that he could make a misstep. When his guide returned he told us that they had made the ascent successfully, and that on coming down Dr. Moseley had insisted on not being roped after leaving the glaciers. When about twenty minutes from the hut, he jumped over a rock,

and slipping on some ice, fell on his back. As he was sliding down he turned over and clutched the edge of the rock with his fingers to save himself, then fell two thousand feet. Thus we lost a dear friend and a brilliant member of the profession. He was buried in the little churchyard at Zermatt. Subsequently the remains were brought to this country, and buried at Mt. Auburn.

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL BUILDING
VIEWS AND PLANS

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL (ADMINISTRATION) BUILDING

MAIN, EMERGENCY WARD, AND AMBULANCE ENTRANCES

The new Nurses' Home in the background

This Building was erected
as a Memorial to
WILLIAM OXNARD MOSELEY JR M D
Born 30 October 1848
Harvard College 1869
Harvard Medical School 1878
Medical House Officer
Massachusetts General Hospital
during the year 1878
Died 14 August 1879 as the result
of a fall from the Matterhorn
May the memory of his happy service
abide with his successors

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL TABLET

INFORMATION WINDOW

EMERGENCY WARD

MAIN WAITING ROOM

MAIN WAITING ROOM

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

CLERKS' OFFICE

ONE OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS

CASHIER'S WINDOW

NEW CORRIDOR CONNECTING MAIN HOSPITAL

TREADWELL LIBRARY

STAFF COMMITTEE ROOM

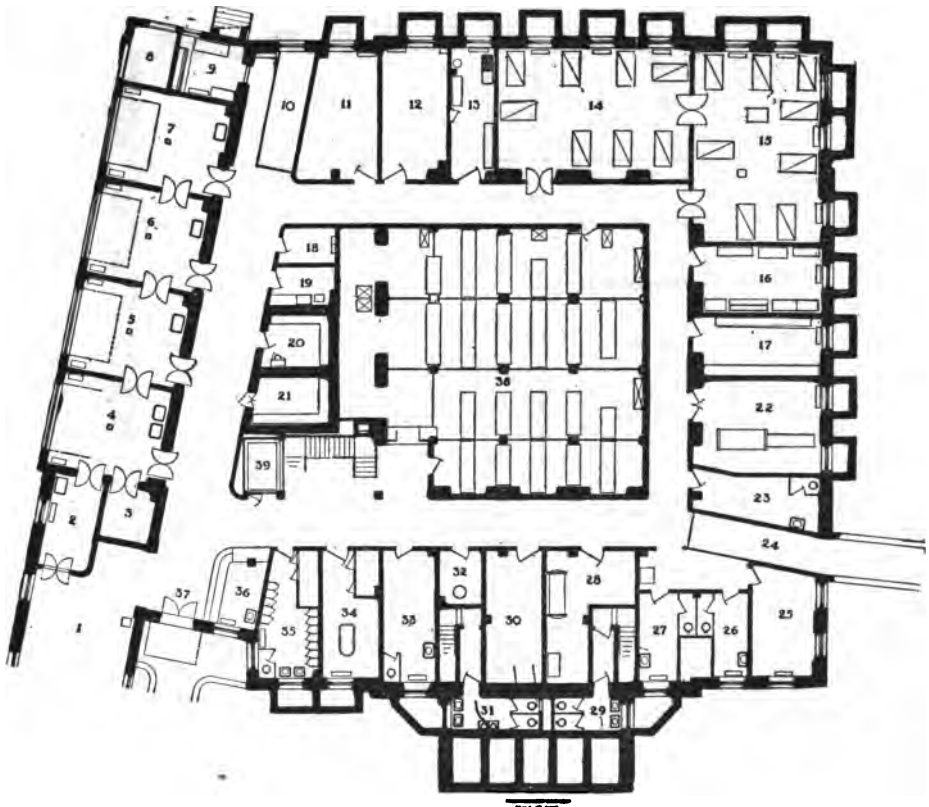
FIREPROOF VAULT FOR PATIENTS' RECORDS

SITTING ROOM, ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S SUITE

HOUSE OFFICER'S BEDROOM

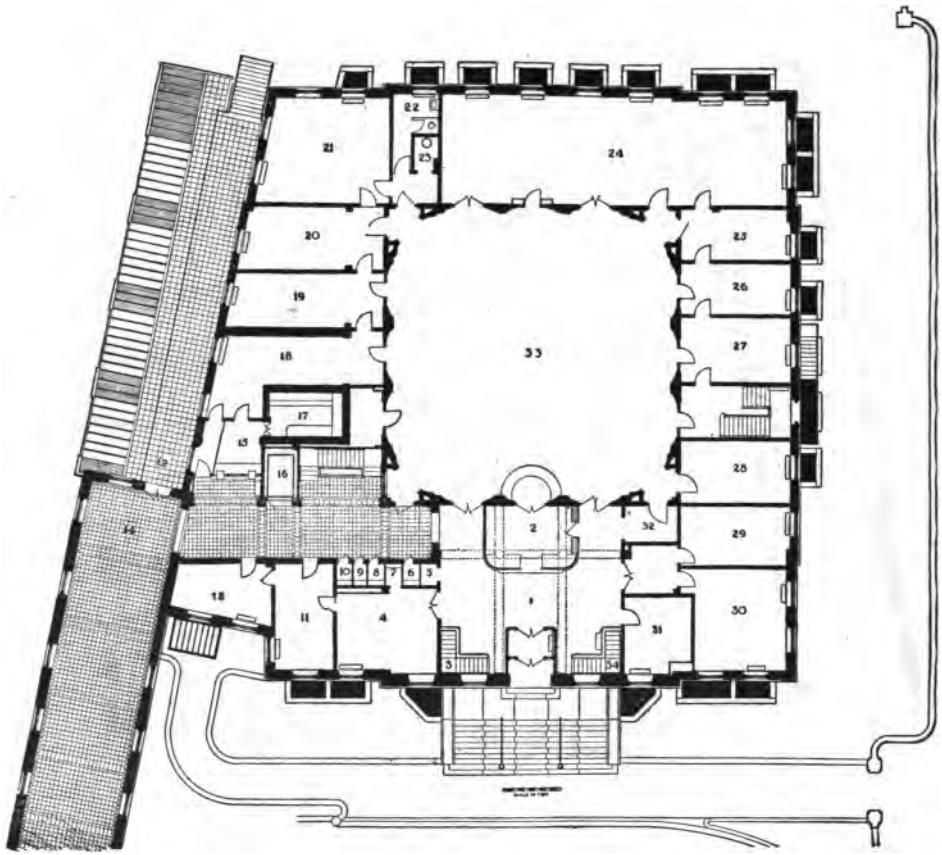
HOUSE OFFICERS' POOL ROOM

THE MOSELEY MEMORIAL (ADMINISTRATION) BUILDING



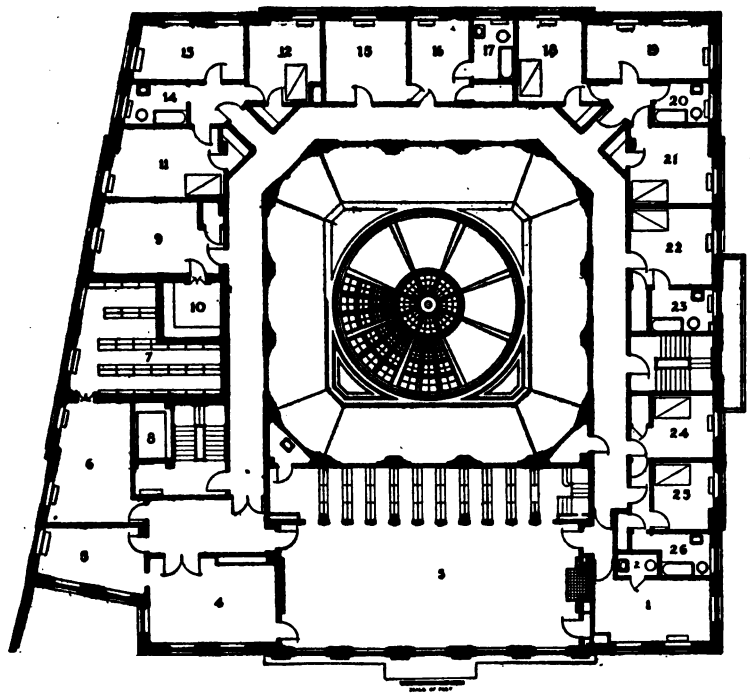
PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR

1. *Corridor to ambulance entrance*
2. *Isolation room*
3. *Dark room*
4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12. *Operating and examining rooms*
8. *Air chamber*
9. *Splint room*
10. *Covered incline to possible future buildings*
13. *Ward service room*
14, 15. *Male and female emergency wards*
16. *Ward kitchen*
17. *Linen room*
18. *Blanket-warming room*
19. *Sterilizing room*
20. *Instrument room and medicine closet*
21. *Storage vault*
22. *Disinfecting room*
23. *Staff dressing room*
24. *Tunnel under Fruit Street, to Nurses' Home*
25. *Women employees' rest room*
26. *Women employees' dressing room*
27. *Patients' toilet (women)*
28. *Apparatus room*
29. *Public toilet for women*
30. *Storage*
31. *Public toilet for men*
32. *Cleaners' closet*
33. *Patients' toilet (men)*
34. *Emergency-ward bathroom*
35. *Dressing room for men employees*
36. *Emergency-ward office*
37. *Entrance for ambulatory patients*
38. *Central clothing room*
39. *Elevator*



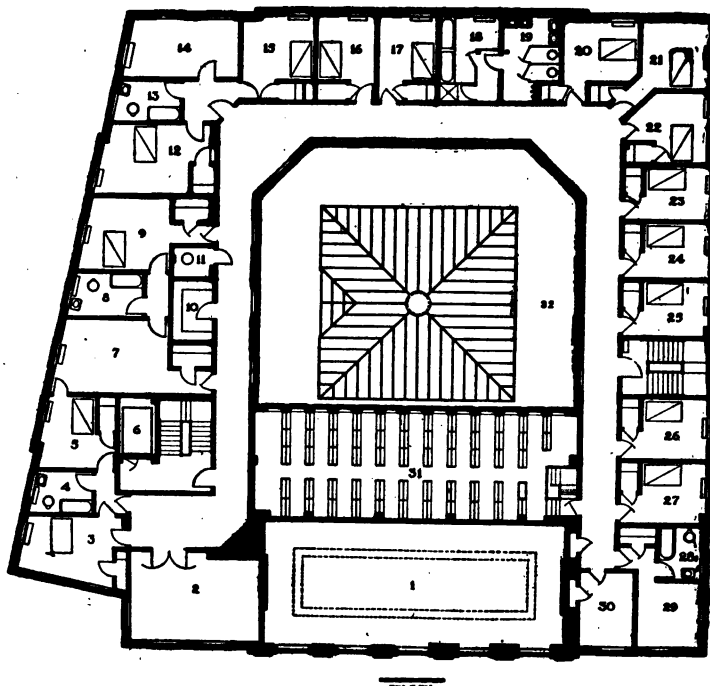
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

1. *Main entrance to Hospital*
2. *Information office*
3. *Stairs to public toilet for men*
4. *Waiting room for patients to be admitted*
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Telephone booths*
11. *Admitting Physician's office*
12. *Outside corridor to yard*
13. *Record clerks' office*
14. *Corridor to Main Hospital*
15. *Cashier's office*
16. *Elevator*
17. *Bookkeeper's vault*
18. *Bookkeeper's office*
19. *Office of First Assistant Resident Physician*
20. *Office of Resident Physician*
21. *Trustees' room*
22. *Private toilet*
23. *Cleaners' closet*
24. *Clerks' office*
25. *Office of Superintendent of Nurses*
26. *Office of Assistant Superintendents of Nurses*
27. *Office of Assistant Resident Physicians*
28. *Telephone switchboard room*
29, 30. *Reception rooms*
31. *Office of Assistant Resident Physician*
32. *Parcel room*
33. *Main waiting room for visitors*
34. *Stairs to public toilet for women*



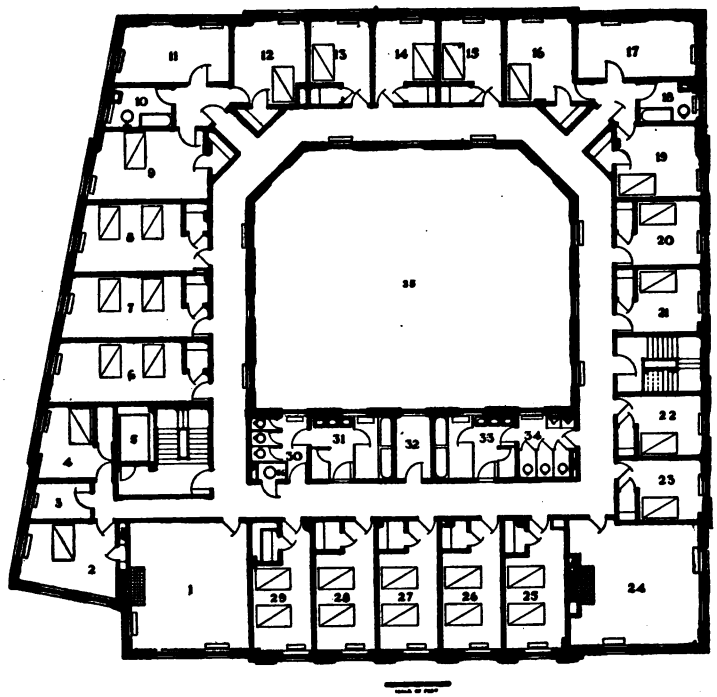
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

1. *Staff smoking room*
2. *Staff lavatory*
3. *Treadwell Library*
4. *Committee room*
5, 6. *Record clerks' office*
7. *Fireproof room for patients' records*
8. *Elevator*
9. *Office for Secretary and Treasurer*
10. *Vault for records*
11, 12, 13, 14. *Suite of two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath*
15, 16, 17. *Suite of bedroom, sitting room, and bath*
18, 19, 20, 21. *Suite of two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath*
22, 23. *Bedroom and bath*
24, 25, 26. *Two bedrooms and bath*



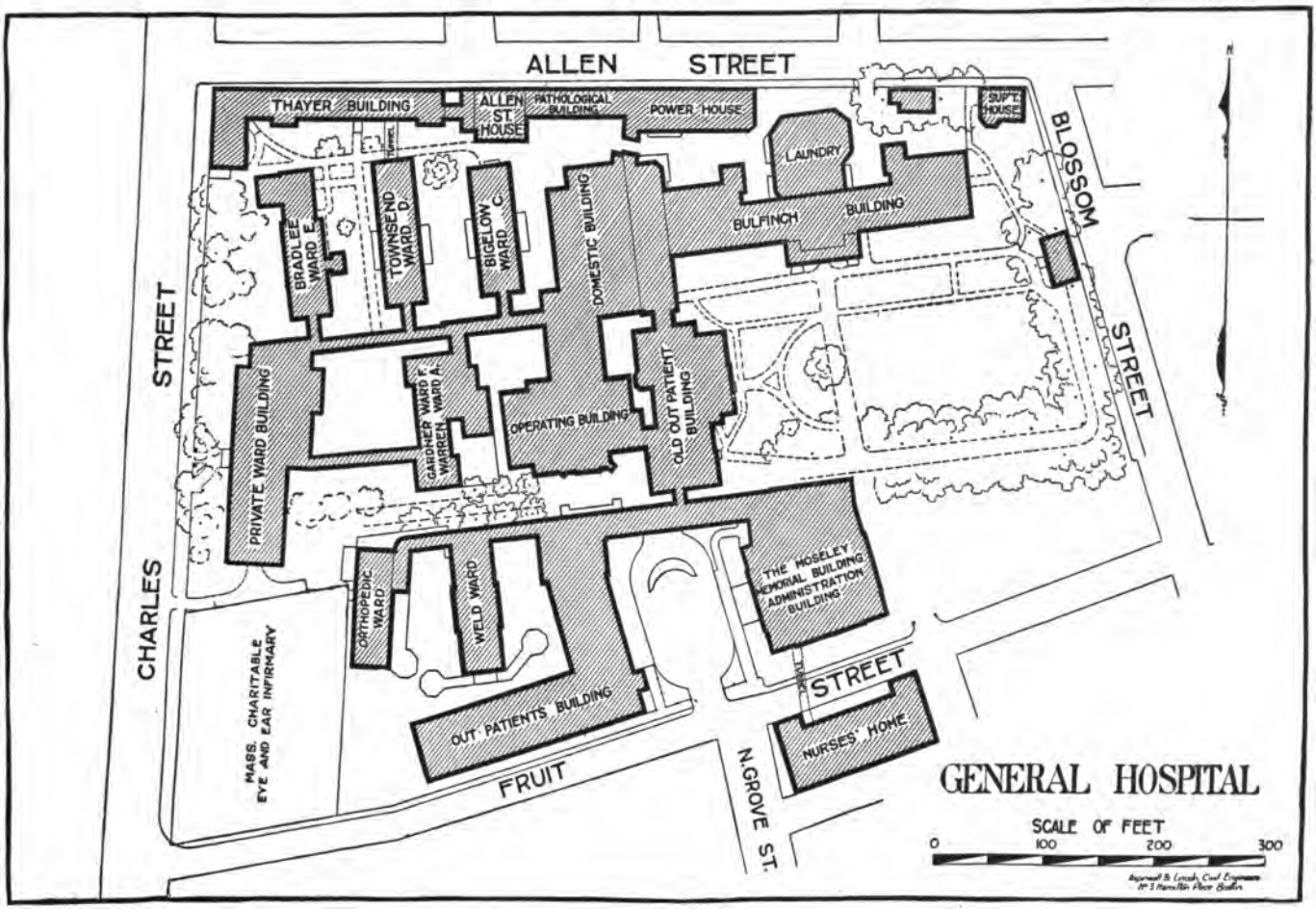
PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR

1. *Upper part of Treadwell Library*
2. *Sitting room*
3, 4, 5. *Two bedrooms and bath*
6. *Elevator*
7, 8, 9. *Two bedrooms and bath*
10. *Linen closet*
11. *Cleaners' closet*
12, 13, 14, 15. *Suite of two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath*
16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30. *House Officers' bedrooms*
18, 19. *House Officers' baths and toilets*
28, 29. *Bedroom and bath*
31. *Library book stacks*
32. *Light well*



PLAN OF FOURTH FLOOR

1. *House Officers' billiard and pool room*
2, 4, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23. *Single bedrooms*
3, 32. *Linen rooms*
5. *Elevator*
6, 7, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. *Double bedrooms*
9, 10, 11, 12. *Suite of two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath*
16, 17, 18, 19. *Suite of two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath*
24. *House Officers' sitting room*
30, 34. *House Officers' toilets*
31, 33. *House Officers' baths*
35. *Light well*
36. *Cleaners' closet*



PLAN OF GROUNDS: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

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